

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Did you do it?
"It's over, over there."
Switzerland also has a strike on
its hands.

Officials of the new German regime
have their share of the peace conference.
It has not yet been announced
whether China has asked to be re-
presented at the peace conference.

They have finally finished counting
the votes in Minnesota. The result
shows that the state has gone dry.

Belgium doesn't want any more
guaranties in her. Guaranteed
neutrality didn't guarantee.

It usually requires several killings
to get one of the royal European
dynasties disposed of.

Chattanooga has a reputation for
being a place where things promptly
and having them with them.

Germany's red guard seems in a
hurry to duplicate the record of
the prototype in Russia.

Showering is again suggested as
the proper disposition of would-be
conquerors.

The war having ceased to enter-
tain, Italy is paid another visit by
her old friend—the earthquake.

It might also be a good plan for
the United States to require those to
whom she furnishes food to go to work.

All of the ex-kings and princes
got jobs. It may cause some
unemployment in the labor market.

The selling of cotton barred—
the selling of the whole crop.
It wouldn't be very "long."

An exchange notes the fact that
Cotton has manifested no in-
terest toward abdication.

It is required that war does
not mean the purpose and will now
be paid to old-fashioned biscuit.

Senator Romulo S. Naon has
been named as the good Argentine democrat
to represent the United States.

Lord George is also in
the last peace—a permanent
one—the colonel go across
the Welshman's overthrow?

Some come from Bagdad of a
kind of 16,000 Armenians.
It is more than we supposed
to be.

Notwithstanding her frequent as-
sertions, it now appears that the
mother of the Russian revolution
is still alive.

At the rate, Champ Clark has had
consecutive terms in the
senate which, we believe, estab-
lishes a record.

Daily battle reports are to be dis-
continued. The daily casualty list
will probably also soon bid us adieu.
It is made it be.

A republican majority in congress
will serve measurably to compensate
Mr. Harvey for the unexpected
early peace.

Now that the fighting is over,
the country has any number of ex-
ports who would like to show how
well they can make peace.

Some of us don't know exactly
what is meant by eliminating the
"fourth meal," but we have an idea
that it is all right.

There is no discounting the efficacy
of the blows struck by Uncle Sam.
But England, France and Italy also
helped some.

Senator Poindexter is still laboring
under the impression that he is
the proper person to direct the
diplomatic negotiations of the United
States.

It can be no longer disputed that
the peace conference is a success.
The re-establishment of
the peace is soon to be held.

Every year sees the available graz-
ing "range" further restricted, but
this year's celebration demon-
strates that there are still plenty of
cows.

Month or so ago, a Morgan rep-
resentative was reported as bet-
ting \$7,000 that peace negotia-
tions would be in progress before
Christmas. He wins.

When the armies are disbanded,
they will want to know what will
be done with the cantonments. Well,
the one thing, hangars will be needed
for the airplane military express.

New York householders complain
of thirteen cents a quart for milk
and Detroit grunts at fifteen cents.
They should come south where they
can get it for twenty.

Uncle Sam started out to
buy the Cubans, he bought their
guns. Perhaps European revolution-
aries might be persuaded to exchange
guns for something to eat.

It seems that Germany will have
to travel a long distance to travel before get-
ting out of the brush. Hungary and
Austria have a few scores to settle
and the account is squared.

It is not to invalidate the con-
stitution by submitting the pro-
posed amendment. It indicates that
the interests will have more
than they know how to use.

WHAT OF BUSINESS?

What of the business future of the country now?
There is no room for any doubt, we believe, that a period
of great prosperity is ahead.

In the first place, we are in a state of mental exaltation over
the winning of the war and our realization of the greatness of our
country, and appreciation of its function in the reclamation of the
world, and the service it has given and can give humanity in the
future.

This makes for confidence in our industrial and commercial
life.

We have a firm grip on affairs. We approach every task with
confidence and carry in our hearts the spirit which brings success.

Industrially, our manufacturers for several years will be en-
gaged in supplying the material for the reconstruction work which
will cost its billions. Nationally, and perhaps internationally also,
the credit will be furnished for this task, and humanity will de-
mand its prompt accomplishment.

On the seas we shall use our new ships in the great carrying
trade of the world. The United States is now the leader in ship-
building among the nations. What an enormous effect this will
have on our foreign commerce is easily seen. We are also the
creditor nation of the world.

At home we are relieved of the uncertainty which affected
every man in the draft ages who had not been called. The econ-
omic strain due to short-handed conditions will be relieved, while
at the same time labor will continue to receive large wages. Men
now can plan ahead with certainty. This will create the spirit for
new enterprises of all kinds.

True, there will be a reduction in the making of munitions,
and the number of troops in cantonments gradually will decrease,
but these factors are not to be compared with those above.

Of course, in time the world must pay for the war. We can-
not wipe off the debt. At the same time, as far as America is con-
cerned, the immediate effects are going to be improving to busi-
ness, and, as for the world, the ingenuity of man will be de-
veloped, we feel sure, to meet the distressing situation.

What John Stuart Mill called the "healing force of Nature"
will soon be exhibited. With a few years of good crops and the
better organization of industry, and under the blessings of democ-
ratic governments, and relieved of the burden of militarism and
wars, Mother Earth will again blossom as the rose.

CLARK AND KITCHIN.

Falseness travels on swifter wings
than truth. Moreover, it is much
more clamorous and persistent.
Truth is of such timid demeanor
and of such unrelenting nature that it is
sometimes completely trampled
underfoot for considerable periods at
a time. Its one supreme redeeming
trait is that it nearly always comes
back. An illustration of the point
we have tried to make in the fore-
going is furnished in the case of
Congressman Claude Kitchin, chair-
man of the ways and means com-
mittee and democratic leader in the
house.

Our attention was again directed
to the matter by the comment of one
of our contemporaries upon the an-
nouncement that Mr. Kitchin had
denounced the democratic leadership
in the new congress to Speaker
Champ Clark. While the newspaper
referred to it as ultra-southern and
ultra-democratic, it adopts a super-
cilious attitude toward Leader
Kitchin that would do credit to the
New York Sun or the Chicago Tri-
bune. Not satisfied with the mis-
representation of the North Caro-
lina congressman's attitude upon
public questions, it caps the climax
by misquoting his name.

The "reported" boast of Mr.
Kitchin that the wealthy north
should be made to pay for the war
is a protracted one, but we can
think of no better or more congenial
employment for them, while there,
than that of helping to repair the
ravages of war. As a contemporary
has pertinently remarked, the army
has the necessary organization, the
necessary skilled men and the means
of obtaining the materials needed.
Moreover, army men could remove
and dispose of military obstructions
with greater facility than civilians.

Perhaps, after a little, army men
might be able to devise means of
turning the vast stores of military
equipment to some sort of usefulness
in reconstruction work. This ought
not to be difficult in the case of
trucks, wagons, horses and mules,
shells and explosives may not be so
readily convertible, but even these
along with the multitude of guns of
all descriptions may pass through
the furnace and be adapted to
man's service in peace time.

However, these questions may be
solved, the reconstruction program is
a vast and very real undertaking.
And the insistent demand for con-
servatism is no longer an academic
issue.

In the amended armistice terms
it is provided that the German troops
now in Russia shall withdraw within
the frontiers of Germany "as soon
as the allies, taking into account the
internal situation of these territories,
shall decide that the time for this
has come." This is a rather remark-
able provision and indicates that
there is fear on the part of the allies
as well as by Germany that if these
countries be immediately left to their
own population they may be broken
up, such as have reduced Russia
very low. This armistice provision,
however, is notable as being the
first in which anything like faith in
Germany's good intentions is shown.
The German army in Russia is com-
missioned for a while as a police
unit, until the allies can get a force
there. If the Hun takes it properly,
he will try to measure up to this new
commission.

We have not space more than to
say today, "Well done, Lloyd
George." His support of Woodrow
Wilson is magnificent. These great
liberals take the lead. They have
the way for a permanent peace. They
indicate to the German people that
democrats best serve the Prince of
Peace. Not only shall we feed the
deluded enemy with bread, but we
shall give them the sustenance of
ideas, which will truly rehabilitate
the world on a basis of justice,
equality and friendship. He said:
"We must not allow any sense of
revenge, any spirit of greed, any
grasping desire to override the fun-
damental principles of righteousness.
Vigorous attempts will be made to
hector and bully the government in
an endeavor to make them depart
from the strict principles of right and
to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid
ideas of vengeance and of avarice.
We must relentlessly set our faces
against that."

The mandate of this government
at the forthcoming election will mean
that the British delegation to the
peace congress will be in favor of a
just peace.

How considerate now are the for-
mer autocrats of their people. The
ex-kaiser wishes it to be known that
he left Germany so that there could
be no possibility of a royalist up-
rising. The ex-Kaiser Kaizer in his
proclamation of abdication says that
he has thought only of the interests
of his people.

Noting Chairman Baruch's opinion
that he thinks his war industries
board will be needed for a good while
yet, the Montgomery Advertiser asks
whether any members of those emer-
gency boards or commissions "are
hysterically demanding their aboli-
tion either now or hereafter." Our
recollection is that George Croel has
rather unobtrusively suggested that
the country might soon be able to
get along without his services.

A friend would like to know how
the allied war council guessed at
the number of cruisers, battleships,
submarines, cannon and machine
guns to demand the surrender of. It
was probably figured, however, to
make the limit high enough.

It was Bismarck who said: "War
is the game of iron dice, in which
the stakes are kings and emperors'
thrones." The iron chancellor put
an emperor on a throne. His suc-
cessor discharged Bismarck and now
the thrones which depended on his
defense are one and all tottering.

LET THE ARMY HELP.

Reclamation and rehabilitation are
words which are apt to be very much
used for the next year or two.
France has already appealed for
American assistance in the appalling
task before that country. She re-
ports the loss of 2,500,000 of her
population in killed and permanently
disabled, the breaking up of 350,000
families and the ravaging to the ex-
tent of making uninhabitable of a
large section of the country. There is
no disputing the fact that the ap-
peal is a very urgent one. And Bel-
gium is probably also as badly off.

There is also no question of Amer-
ica's readiness to aid these stricken
countries. It is expected that re-
paration will be exacted from Ger-
many, so far as is practicable, but
this will necessarily be slow in com-
ing whereas the need is immediate.
The problem is one of determining
the quickest and most effectual
method of relieving the situation.

This condition has led to the sug-
gestion that the American armies,
such as are detained for some
months in Europe, be employed as
far as may be in the work of recon-
struction.

And this suggestion seems to us
a good one. We are among those
who hope that the further stay of
American soldiers in Europe will not
be a protracted one, but we can
think of no better or more congenial
employment for them, while there,
than that of helping to repair the
ravages of war. As a contemporary
has pertinently remarked, the army
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AMERICA'S PROUD POSITION.

Nearly a month ago, the London
correspondent of the New York Eve-
ning Post wrote that paper as fol-
lows:

"The opinion is freely expressed
here that the enormous stores of
wealth which have been acquired by
the United States in connection with
the war will give you such a lead
in financial and commercial strength
after the war as to enormously stim-
ulate your financial and commercial
activity for generations to come."

This note states a very obvious
truth, although little has been said
about it recently. When the war
problems are finally adjusted and
peace once again returns, America
will be in a position of commercial
and economic advantage such as
probably has never before been oc-
cupied by any country. To state the
case as mildly as may be, the bal-
ance of the world will be under fi-
nancial and commercial tribute to
America. Not that we shall plunder
the balance of the world, as did
some of the ancient empires, but the
contributions, during the war, out of
our almost boundless resources have
been the deciding element in elevat-
ing us to the primacy.

America's influence will hereafter
be the world's dominant factor. And
to retain this enviable position will
require no force of arms. The in-
struments of warfare need not be of
the all-sufficing kind. Instead of pro-
hibitive tariffs to enable us to do
business in competition with foreign
nations, we shall probably be called
upon to give them an occasional
"lift" to enable them to travel with
us. And if we have a mind to alter
or vary our currency system, it will
not be necessary to obtain the aid of
any other nation on earth, though
other countries would grasp eagerly
at the opportunity of co-
operating with us.

But, having emerged from such a
frightful catastrophe with so little
injury to ourselves, we should not
let the matter go to our heads. We
have fought for democracy and we
should ourselves become still more
democratic. We can afford to be
generous and helpful. We can lead
the world in the paths of peace and
prosperity. We are practically out
of the reach of those who might want
to harm us, if there are such, but
there are none. We are almost a
league of nations within ourselves
and the use of our economic power
will be sufficient restraint upon
other nations in most instances.
America has a great opportunity.
God grant that she may use it wisely
and well.

RETRIBUTION.

About 9,000,000 of the former in-
habitants of the former German em-
pire will be under allied rule for a
time after the war, and a consider-
able proportion of these and much
of the territory will finally pass
under other rule. There is a sense
of justice satisfied by this, outside
of the necessity of taking this guar-
antee of good faith from our former
enemies. For four years, practically
all the people of Belgium, all of
those of Luxembourg, and millions
also in France, have been under the
heel of the German conqueror. They
have not found life while in the
military control of that army of oc-
cupation a bed of roses. The stories
of these sufferings will for ages in-
flame the minds of our descendants.
It is this record of shameful tyranny
that Germany must live down. Now
a considerable portion of the Ger-
man people will live under a military
rule of their conquerors. They hoped
to avoid it, but it is right that it
should come. It will be a different
rule from that which they have im-
posed, of course. It will be to our
credit that we shall show Germany
that an army need not necessarily
be cruel. At the same time to a lib-
erty-loving people the period is going
to be a severe punishment.

Those who make war cannot
expect to escape the inevitable con-
sequences.

The territory occupied includes the
great valley of the Rhine, Alsace-
Lorraine, the Palatinat, the Rhine
province, Birkeland, and about one-
third of Hesse. The most important
cities are Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence,
Bonn and Aix-la-Chapelle, Metz,
Strasbourg, Muehlhausen and Kol-
mar.

RIPPLING RHYMES
By Walt Mason

Strenuous Times.

These be the times that try men's
souls; we have always fighting men
and stripping off the bills; as
fast as we can earn the coin it has
to go for steak and loins, for pants-
ners and pills. "The price has risen"
is the cry, whenever a fellow goes to
buy a hymnbook or a hen; the war
has made a trade a battle, for there
prices rise a notch and they will rise
again. These be the times that try
men's souls; the doughnuts now are
mostly holes, the pies are thin and
pale; most things are made of substi-
tutes, and there are wormholes in the
fruits for which we blow our kale. A
pound of butter costs us now as much
as would have bought a cow, in balmy
times of peace; and when we buy it
some one comes with warning voice
and muffled drums, and says, "con-
serve the grease." These be the times
that try men's souls; we cannot touch
with ten-foot poles, the price of things
we need; the stand-off at the store is
banned, and all the wealth we have
on hand is the price of a loaf of bread.
Yet, as I pursue my way, I do not see
a grouse all day, or hear a plaintive
whine; the boys seem glad to stand
the guard, and all the hard luck makes
them laugh, instead of bringing brine.
You cannot whip a bunch like us; in
times of peace we rant and rave, and
paw around like cats; but when we
need to wear a yoke we view the
hamed thing as a joke, and wear it
with a grin.
(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

POINTED PARAGRAPHS
(Chicago News.)

Society is human nature on dress
parade.

Time is but a narrow ruffle on the
edge of eternity.

A riding automobile isn't in it
with fleeting fame.

A woman flatters with her eyes;
a man with his tongue.

The circles in which some of us
move are but a scant half-mile
track.

Even when the worm does turn it
doesn't cause much excitement.

No woman knows as much about
herself as her neighbors know about
her.

Marriage is a partnership in which
the man usually poses as a silent
partner.

When a man admits his wife is an
angel it's safe to ask him how long
he has been a widower.

A Chicago servant girl recently
stayed at one place six months. Then
she was discharged—from the hospi-
tal.

It is said that a woman either

WAR MEASURES

AFFECTED BY PEACE
EIGHTEEN LAWS SOON TO
BECOME INOPERATIVE.

Draft Law Releases Men Four
Months After War
Ceases.

Washington, Nov. 14.—(U. N. S.)—
Eighteen important war measures
adopted by the Sixty-fifth congress
in its two war sessions will go off the
books shortly after the proclamation
of peace by President Wilson, accord-
ing to a statement prepared for the
senate by Majority Leader Mar-
tin.

The first draft act provided that
the men drafted under it should be
released from the military service of
the United States "within four
months after the date of the procla-
mation of peace, or as soon there-
after as it may be practicable to
transport the forces to their home
station."

The act extending the draft ages
from 18 to 45 years provided that
men should remain in the service
until the "war shall have been
brought to a successful conclusion."

The espionage act provided that it
should remain in force "when the
United States is at war" and to all
intent and purposes it is now off the
books, although the supreme court
might interpret the wording of the
act as to make its provisions effec-
tive until the actual provision of the
peace treaty.

Food and Fuel.
The food and fuel administrations
may continue their activities only
while a state of war actually exists
between the United States and Ger-
many. They will be discontinued
when the president has issued his
peace proclamation.

The United States shipping board
was created prior to the war and is
a permanent organization, but the
emergency fleet corporation, author-

ized after the termination of the war, and
during that period is permitted by
an act of congress to transact only
such business as is incidental to the
winding up of its affairs.

The activities of the capital issues
committee, created by the same act,
also must terminate six months after
the proclamation of peace.

The Overman act giving authority
to the president to consolidate ex-
ecutive bureaus expires six months
after the termination of the war.

Bureaus and boards whose author-
ity is limited to the war period at
the national war labor board, the
employment service of the labor de-
partment, the aircraft production
board, the war trade board, the com-
mittee on public information.

Will Seize Property
Prussian Crown Property to Be Con-
fiscated Says German Wireless.

London, Nov. 14.—(1:06 p.m.)—The
property of the Prussian crown will
be confiscated, according to a Ger-
man wireless message received here
today.

ERECT TALLEST FLAGPOLE.
The tallest flagpole in the world is
the process of erection on the cam-
pus of the University of Chatta-
nooga, directly south of the central
tower. It is approximately eighty
feet in length and made of steel
sections. While purchased by the
school, it will probably be eventually
bought by the government as a part
of the students' army training corps
equipment, according to Lieut. Jack-
son, commanding officer. There will
be no formal flag-raising.

Wood Ships Set Mark.
Vessels of construction have all
records in October with the delivery
of thirty vessels, with an aggregate
of 107,350 deadweight tons. Nine of
these ships were accepted on the last
day of the month, and there were
fourteen completed and turned over
to the shipping board in the last three
days of the month.

It was an interesting coincidence
that of the seventeen requisitioned
steel ships delivered, seven came from
the Pacific coast and an equal num-
ber from plants on the Atlantic.
The remaining three were vessels con-
structed in yards situated on the
Great Lakes. Included among these
vessels were two ships of 11,500 tons
each, one of 10,100 tons and two of
10,000 tons capacity.

Yards on the Great Lakes turned
over eighteen of the twenty-eight con-
tract steel ships delivered, leading in
number of vessels completed both
the Pacific coast yards, with seven
vessels to their credit, and the Atlan-
tic coast plants, with two. The ves-
sels built on the Great Lakes are of
3,550 to 3,600-ton type, their size be-
ing limited to permit of passage
through the Welland canal.

Crews of German U-Boats at Lands-
krona Force to Return to Germany.
Nov. 14.—Five German sub-
marine crews have arrived at Landskrona,
Sweden, and their crews, fearing to re-
turn to Germany, have requested naval
authorities of that port to intern them,
according to an Exchange Telegraph
dispatch received today from Copen-
hagen.

Burned to Death
By Open Grates

The Long Delayed

Granite Ware

AT

EDWARD A. ABBOTT'S

725 Market Street

—Three women and children
were burned in Chatta-
last winter who could have
been saved with a fire
guard costing from \$1.25
to \$11.50. These guards
and screens are at Abbott's
now.

Helping American
Producers Bring
YOU Their Best

LIVESTOCK growers of the Corn Belt
ranchers of the Northwest—dairymen—and
poultry raisers of our great central farm-
ing country—vegetable and truck farmers of
America's rich-soil regions—fishermen of ocean
and inland waters—all these and many more find
a market for their products through local dealers.